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doubtful. For example, statements made to her by Palmerston or by Grey in familiar conversation are reported in her letters as positively to be depended upon, and as foreshadowing some decided change in English diplomacy. When the events belie the prophecy, Palmerston becomes an ingrate and Grey an imbecile, but her own gullibility is lost sight of. She seems rather to have been used by English ministers than to have used them. If then the present volume has any especial value as an addition to historical knowledge, it is that it renders possible a more exact estimate of Madame de Lieven herself. Yet every page offers entertaining and pleasant reading, while the careful work of the editor and translator, Mr. Robinson, has supplied excellent explanatory notes for otherwise blind references.

E. D. ADAMS.

*Il Generale Carlo Filangieri, Principe di Satriano e Duca di Taormina.* Per TERESA FILANGIERI FIESCHI RAVASCHIERI. (Milan: Fratelli Treves. 1902. Pp. 371.)

DURING the forty-two years which have elapsed since the fall of the Neapolitan Bourbons no work has appeared relating to the history of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the nineteenth century, or to any episode or period in it, which may be termed the product of wide research directed by relative impartiality — one work only excepted, Raffaele De Cesare's *La Fine di un Regno* (Città di Castello, 1900, 2 vols.). The importance of the second and greatly amplified edition of this work, as De Cesare himself states in his dedication to the Duchessa Teresa Ravaschieri, lies in the results of his extensive researches in the Archivio Filangieri, preserved in the Museo Civico Gaetano Filangieri of Naples. The principal feature of this museum is the collection of papers, books, relics, etc., left by Generale Carlo Filangieri, who for half a century was one of the chief figures in the political life of the Two Sicilies. De Cesare has made extensive and intelligent use of this material so far as it relates to the years 1848-1860, the period covered by his work, but the material upon earlier years has remained untouched. It is with the purpose of editing much of this earlier material, of editing more fully that of 1848-1860, and of thus honoring the memory of Carlo Filangieri, that his daughter, the Duchessa Ravaschieri, has published the present volume of biography.

During the long period of his public activity Filangieri preserved carefully a wealth of documents which concerned him, and wrote from time to time extended autobiographical *Ricordi*, or memoirs. The documents, for the most part inedited, are quoted freely and at length throughout la Ravaschieri's biography, while long extracts from the memoirs form almost the entire contents of many chapters, and it is in these documents and in the testimony that Filangieri himself offers in his narrative upon all the events in which he participated that the importance of this volume lies. Filangieri was a man of modern spirit and ideas, but a warm supporter of the autonomy of the Two Sicilies, and therefore opposed to Italian unity. Sincerely devoted to Murat, he was also faithful to the

Bourbons, the errors of whose government he clearly appreciated and repeatedly attempted to correct, always without avail. Upon the revolution of 1820-21, of which he cordially disapproved, he bears important but not always unbiased testimony; his picture of the deplorable disorganization and insubordination of the Neapolitan army of defense, in which he commanded one of the four corps, is the most graphic and important that has been drawn, while the documents given relative to his own dismissal from the army at the restoration of Ferdinando I. in 1821 are of the first importance as evidence upon Bourbon methods of government. Of the government of Ferdinando II. at his accession and of the conditions of the country at that time he gives an impartial account of great interest. In the chapters relative to his own suppression of the Sicilian revolution in 1848-1849, his subsequent government of the island as lieutenant down to 1855, and the diplomatic and political confusion in Naples in 1859, in the midst of which, as president of the council of ministers, he strove honestly to sustain the tottering monarchy, Filangieri, although writing with considerable personal bias, reveals new facts which rectify many erroneous judgments. As evidence upon the incompetence of Bourbon statesmanship and the inadequacy of its antiquated system of government to satisfy modern requirements, these later chapters furnish irrefutable proof of logical development in the events of southern Italy in 1860, and explain clearly how it was possible for Garibaldi with one thousand men to overthrow a kingdom of twelve million inhabitants, which counted one hundred and twenty-six years of national existence.

The portion of the volume that la Ravaschieri herself wrote is marred by an excessive display of filial sentimentality and, being made up largely of eulogy and apology, leaves much to be desired in critical judgment.

HARRY NELSON GAY.

*Die Ermordung Pauls und die Thronbesteigung Nikolaus I.* Von THEODOR SCHIEMANN. (Berlin: Georg Reimer. 1902. Pp. xxiv, 420.)

As there are a good many subjects in modern Russian history that cannot be freely discussed in the country where the events themselves took place, we often have to fall back on foreign sources for supplementary information. Thus in recent years there have appeared several works about the unfortunate emperor Paul I. The anonymous *Kaiser Pauls I Ende, 1801* (R. R. Stuttgart, 1897), gives us a detailed account of the conspiracy that led to the catastrophe, while Schilder in his fine biography of Paul (1900, in Russian) had to content himself with describing the circumstances anterior to an event about which he could only hint. Fresh light was thrown on it in 1901 by Professor Schiemann, of Berlin, who published in the *Historische Vierteljahrschrift* a letter of Bennigsen, one of the chief actors in the tragedy; and the same writer has now brought out a number of other original authorities here printed for the first time, though some of them were used by Bernhardt in an essay written